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TWO CENTS.

# SENSATIONAL SCENE

Sharp Passage of Words Between Messrs. Milliken and White.

THE NEW PRINTING OFFICE SITE

That Was the Cause of the Criti-

cism and Retort.

A sensational scene occurred this morning in the House committee on public buildings and grounds between Chairman Milliken of Maine and Representative White of Illinois, concerning the selection of a site for the government printing office. The room was filled with an array of distinguished-looking New Yorkers, represent-Ing the produce and maritime exchanges, who came for a hearing on the New York custom house site. Mr. Maple of the produce exchange was proceeding with a

Mr. Milliken explained that when the vote was taken the other day for the selection of the Carroll lot for the government printing office it was done after 12 o'clock, and was subject to objection. He, therefore, desired a vote to be taken now, before 12 c'clock, to validate the action.

to suspend for a moment.

Mr. Keifer of Minnesota interposed with an amendment to the effect that this government printing office bill be not reported until all favorable reports on public buildings should be presented to the House.

Would Kill the Bill. "That means killingathe bill, then," said Mr. Milliken. He went on to explain that the owner was about to put up a row of houses on the Carroll lot, and would go en with them unless he got a definite answer at noon today that the committee

had chosen this lot.
At this point Mr. White came into the d'scussion. He suggested that there was no hurry about the printing office, and that other public building bills ought to be reported as well as this one.

"I am not objecting to reporting them," said Mr. Miliken. "It is the Speaker of the House of Representatives."

Mr. White still persisted that there should be no hurry. This led Mr. Milliken to make the remark which precipitated the scene. He said there had been too much foolishness and delay over this printing office site. Members of the committee ought to come to the front in a manly way and vote one way or the other.

Mr. White's Protest.

"I protest against the use of the word manly," said Mr. White, with great vigor and evident feeling. "It is no time for the use of such language." He turned toward
Mr. Milliken and began addressing him personally. "You have railroaded this thing through," said he. "You have no business to bring it in here. Since the previous vote on this bill I have received a definite offer of the Mahone lot at 75 cents."

"Well, we don't want the Mahone lot," said Mr. Milliken. "It has been a source of trouble before Congress for years." "You may not want the Mahone lot," rejoined Mr. White, "and I don't want the Carroll site."

Mr. White continued a vigorous personal critivsm on Mr. Milliken, saying that he (White) had no thanks to give the chairman for anything done in committee. By this time Mr. Milliken was also much

ed and excited. "I have not asked for your thanks" said "and I do not propose to ask them this

#### Congress.' A Timely Suggestion.

The sharp exchange continued until another member of the committee arose and said: "I suggest that this is proper for an executive session, and certainly should not take place in open session."

A motion was made to go on with the New York hearing and was carried unanimously, and Mr. Marple resumed the thread of his discourse, which had been inter-rupted by this warm personal exchange over the government printing office.

#### Text of the Bill. The bill for a new government printing

office which the licuse committee on public buildings and grounds has prepared is in full as follows:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, empowered and directed to purchase for and in the name of the United States, for the site of the government printing office, at and for the sum of \$152,000, exclusive of the value of any buildings thereon, that portion of square 736, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, which lies south of Heckman street, running through said square, with all the right, title, interest and appurtenances thereto belonging, and which said south half is, according to the original surveys in the District of Columbia, bounded on the west by 1st street east, on the east by 2d street east, and on the south by a public square; and on failing to secure such described property by such purchase from the party or parties having the right and authority to make title thereto, or fail-ing to secure such title as shall appear upon the written statement of the Attorney General of the United States to have been duly certified by one of the real estate title insurance companies of the District of Columbia to be good in fee simple and free from incumbrance, as appears by the records of said District, the said Secretary of the Treasury is hereby empowered and directed to secure the same by tion proceedings, as provided in the act of Congress approved June 25, 1890, to authorize the acquisition of certain real estate in the city of Washington for an eligible site for a city post office. Pro-vided, however. That if under any existing contracts any buildings or improvement shall be erected upon sail real estate befere the acquisition of title thereto by the United States pursuant to the terms of this act, then the same shall be compensated for at the tair market value thereof, as may be agreed upon by the owner and the Secretary of the Treasury, or by condemnation as hereinbefore provide Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury, as soon as such site shall be acquired shall cause the supervising architect, with shall cause the supervising architect, with the advice of the public printer, to pre-pare the requisite plans for a government printing establishment, fire proof through-out, which shall be fully equal to the prompt and efficient performance of the work now required by the government,

such plans to be so arranged as to admit o progressive extensions as the growing de mand upon the establishment may Sec. 3. That the sum of \$250,000 appro sec. 3. That the sum of \$250,000 appropriated to provide accommodations for the government printing office and the construction of the needed storage and distribution warehouses in connection therewith, in the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government, approved August 30, 1890, and suspended by act making appropriations for sundry civil et making appropriations for sundry civ expenses of the government for sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1802, approved March 1, 1801, is hereby made available for pur-chasing the site and beginning the work of

constructing said building. Sec. 4. That this act shall take effect from the date of its approval.

Interest Checks Mailed. Assistant Treasurer Maline today mailed 26,756 checks, aggregating \$4,902,578, in payment of the interest due April 1 on United States 4 per cent consols of 1907.

### FROM A DIZZY HEIGHT

Another Victim of New City Post Office Methods.

Daniel Beach Falls From the Third Story of the New Structure-

Lack of Precaution.

Another victim of the negligence of the authorities in charge of the construction of the new post office building and the contractors working under them was added to the already long list this morning, when FULL TEXT OF THE BILL Daniel Beach, an iron worker, residing at 514 R street northwest, received a fractured skull by falling from the third story of the structure to the basement beneath. For several days Beach and some fellow workmen have been engaged in removing girders

in the 12th street wing of the building, midway between C and D streets, to make room for the vaults that are to be placed in position there. These girders were attached to chains, which in turn were joined to the pulley rope of a derrick, and, when their fastenings were removed, they were low-ered to the basement. This morning shortly after 11 o'clock Beach was standing on a four-inch iron girder in the third story, keeping his balance by leaning against one of the iron upright columns. It was his duty when one of the girders which was to speech when Chairman Milliken asked him be removed had been loosened to push it out so that it could be lowered without

out so that it could be lowered without striking the stationary girders on its way down. When he saw that it was straight he would give the order to lower away. At the time mentioned he leaned forward and pushed the rope holding a suspended girder, and in doing so was compelled to move away from the post by which he had kept his balance. He swung the girder into space and gave the order to lower, and, in attempting to recover himself, lost his balance and fell

forward. He made a desperate effort to grasp the girder and threw an arm around it, but the beam gave beneath his touch and he could not retain his hold. Appreaching the first story his body turned and went down head first, striking with terrific force upon an iron girder in the basement below. When assistance reached Beach it was seen that his head was split directly in the center from the forehead back. The injured man was taken at once to the Emergency Hospital, where an ex-amination was made by Dr. Peralto, and it was found that he was suffering from a fracture of the skull. Preparations were at once made for an operation to stop the hemorrhage and relieve the pressure upon the brain by trephining.

sure upon the brain by trephining. The accident had a very serious effect upon the other men engaged in the dangerous work upon the building, and the general query among them was "Who will be the next?" It was learned that many men had given up employment in the past three months because of their inability to work with any degree of satisfaction with absolutely no safeguards to protect them absolutely no safeguards to protect them while laboring upon the dizzy height of the new structure. In all the ten stories of the building there are but two or three small temporary platforms made of boards afforded by the girders alone. dent to Beach, occurring as it did at a time when the avenue and the streets with people, caused a great deal of comment, and the opinion was expressed in two or three quarters that the attention of the grand jury would be called to the conditions and action secured similar to that in the case of the other government

printing office.

Mr. Beach is a young man about thirty years of age and very highly thought of. He is a native of Baltimore and has a young wife, to whom he was married sever or eight months ago. His recovery is extremely doubtful.

death trap, known as the government

# THE MANUFACTURERS' CLUB.

What Senators Teller and Cannon Say of Its Resolutions.

A Star reporter this morning interviewed Senators Teller and Cannon on the action of the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia lest night in repudiating the idea that the club was for the free coinage of silver and in repudiating the conference here of certain manufacturers and Senators as representing the views of the club.

Senator Teller said: "I am not surprised at the action of the club. I never thought that the club was for silver. Of the gentlemen who came here some were for free coinage, some for bimetallism and some for the gold standard. I know, however, that eventually the manufacturers will have more interest in the free coinage of silver than my own state or any other class of

'Why do you say so?" "Because the present monetary system is acting as an automatic tariff to keep our manufactured articles out of othe tries. The manufacturers will find, after a little, that they can't compete with oriental countries, with the system as it is, and that they will also be driven out of their own Senator Cannon sald: "I was surprised at

that portion of the resolutions which con-tains the assumption that the manufactuters are the only persons who do not bar-gain for legislation in their own behalf. My experience has been that they are the most persistent lobbyists who come to Washington. As far as the west is concerned, we are not selfish on this question. We are now producing more gold than silver. If this Asiatic wave should continue, we would be benefited more than any other people. If the manufacturers wait to see an international agreement, they will die by inches. The monarchial countries will never consent to it."

# AMBASSSADOR BAYARD.

His Friends Do Not Believe He Will

Resign His Position. Friends of Ambassador Bayard in Washington scout the idea that the vacation of his house in Wilmington, Del., is to be taken as evidence of an intention on his part to resign his office and return immediately to the United States. They say that Mr. Pyle, the lessee of the house, gave it up voluntarily at the date of expiration of the lease, and that so far from desiring to obtain possession now, Mr. Bayard was casting about for another tenant when he was last in the United States. The belief prevails that Mr. Bayard desires to serve out his full term, despite the censure passed upon him by the House of Representa-

# Contracts for Seeds.

Secretary Morton has let the contract for the 10,125,000 packets of vegetable seeds to be distributed to the public under the recent act of Congress to D. Landreth & Sons of Philadelphia. The price fixed is \$70,000, the seeds to be delivered subject to germinative tests, under a very carefully drawn contract, free of cost, at the department in Washington, ready for mailing. The contract for a million packets of flower seeds was let to L. L. May & Co. of St. Paul, Minn., at one-half cent per packet. Senator Proctor, chairman of the committee on agriculture in the Senate, and Representative Wadsworth, chairman of the agricultural committee in the House, together with Dr. Dabney and Secretary Morton, constituted the board of award.

STATE CAMPAIGN OPENED

CONCORD, N. H., March 31.-The repub licans of New Hampshire seem to be in possession of this city on this, the day of their state convention. The convention, aside from its bearing on the presidential election. opened the state campaign, and candidates for governor and for the United States Senate got in some telling work.

Phoenix Hall, in which the convention was held, was crowded to the doors with enthusiastic delegates. The presidential situation was the theme of discussion last vention, which had been apparent from the first, was distinctly recognized in the platform. Reed sentiment was much the stronger, however, and campaign buttons bearing the portrait of the Speaker were

seen on all sides.

The general opinion was that the convention would be a harmonious gathering, without a contest on the election of delegates, and with no attempt to instruct them in the interest of any candidate.

United States Senator William E. Chandler was greeted.

ler presided. Senator Chandler was greeted enthusiastically. Senator Chandler's Address. The opening portion of Mr. Chandler's ad-

dress upon assuming the chair was devoted to a review of the history of the republican party of New Hampshire and of the nation. The election of Cleveland in 1884, he said, was a reaction and reverse resulting from the very lapse of time. The democratic attack upon the protective tariff system, under which the country had grown rich and prosperous, brought a re-action the other way, and under the banner of protection Harrison was elected Presi-ident. A new tariff bill was enacted, which restored prosperity, yet strangely enough, when the wealth of the country was greater and the wages of the wage earners were higher than had ever been the case before in this country or in any nation on the globe, a second reaction against the republican party came to pass. Cleveland was again chosen President.

Mr. Chandler proceeded to say that under the Wilson tariff bill of 1894, "Agriculture is prostrated; it is not profitable for the farmer to raise wool, yet the woolen mills are stopped because the markets are giutted by the outpourings from English woolen factories. President Harrison in 527,666; President Cleveland in three years has increased the interest-bearing bonded debt \$262,602,245. Therefore the second reaction has set in against the men and the party that have done these things. In 1891 there was a republican uprising, which gave greater majorities against the de-mocracy than ever had been known since the organization of the republican party, and today there is a settled determination in the minds of the American people to restore in November of this year, the re-publican party to more complete power in state and nation than it ever yet sessed; all this we hope and trust, to be accomplished under the banner of our energetic, strong, positive and magnificent New

England leader, Thomas B. Reed.' Mr. Chandler depicted changes which, he said, would come with the inauguration of a republican President. There will then be, he said, proper recognition of the Union soldiers; there will be no unjust vetoes of pension bills. There will be a re-establish-

ent of protetctive duties, with consequent "Republican victory," he said, "will also mean the settlement of the currency question. Precisely in what way it will be set-This convention may utter its views; the

national convention will lay down its plat-form; the President and Congress to be elected will carry out the national principles."
"The coming republican victory," Mr. Chandler continued, "will give to the government a new foreign policy, based upon sound principle and considerations tending interest and honor of the nation Under President Cleveland there has been vaciliation from one extreme to another extreme very remote. Our next President and his Congress will devote themselves in all fitting ways and on all proper occasions to aiding to maintain the safety and the

western hemisphere outside our ow borders. Mr. Chandler spoke for a policy that shall make the United States once more a first-class power upon the sen and for a rehabiltation of the merchant marine Reverting again to our foreign policy Mr. Chandler took up the Venezuelan question, saying that "For the first time since we urged the French to evacuate Mexico, and in consequence of our demand our sister republic was enabled to destroy the Maximilian monarchy, an opportunity l.as come to give indispensable aid in protect-

ing an American republic from European

happiness of the independent nations of

aggression. "By a regard for the Monroe doctrine, which is a traditional principle of the American government, by a consideration, not so very remote, of what is due to our own safety and reace, and above all, by our just and reasonable duty to Venezuela herself, in whose capital of Caracas stand together the statues of Bolivar and Washington, we are bound to espouse the proper cause of the little republic against the to bind that republic, and all the other South American republics, firmly to cur-selves by ties of indissoluble obligation and

gratitude Mr. Chandler also spoke strongly in favor of recognition of the belligerent rights of Cuban insurgents in the same strain as he has spoken in the United

#### States Senate. Enthusiasm for Reed.

Senator Chandler's speech was given clos attention, and was frequently interrupted by applause. His mention of Thomas B. Reed as the nation's choice created great enthusiasm.

Of the 700 entitled to seats in the convention, 679 were present. But one ticket for delegate-at-large for the St. Louis con-vention was presented, and that bore the names of Stephen S. Jewett of Laconia Gen. Frank S. Streeter of Concord, Charles T. Means of Manchester and Col. James A. Wood of Acworth. These four candidates for delegates-at-large were elected by acclamation. George A. Clarke of Manchester, Stephen H. Gale of Exeter, Oscar Hatch of Little-

ton and Dexter Richards of Newport were elected alternates.

The committee on resolutions, through its chakman, Henry M. Putney of Man-chester, then reported the following:

The Platform "The republicans of New Hampshire congratulate their fellow citizens of all parties upon the near appreach of an opportunity

Both Indorsed by the New Hampshire Republicans.

Both Examples By MR. CHANDLER, CHAIRMAN

Delegates-at-Large Chosen Without Opposition.

Brand ADDRESS BY MR. CHANDLER, CHAIRMAN

Delegates-at-Large Chosen Without Opposition.

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Brand Added constantly and rapidly to the national credit, cast suspicion upon the national reputation at home and abroad, which has profited none of our own people, except sheriffs, assignees and the favored speculators in government bonds, and which though rebuked by the voters in 1804 and 1856 with an emphasis rever equaled, doggedly refuses to be corrected by its chastisement and persists in using the power it retains to perpetuate and intensify the misery and disgrace it has brought upon us.

"To the end that this great deliverance may be fully accomplished and our nation may be restored to the honor, the glory and the material pre-perity to which it attained under republican policy and continued the wonderful development which was brought to a stop by the inceming of President Cleveland and his Congress, we demand of the national convertion soon to assemble at St. Louis the nomiration of candidates whose election will mean the speedy repeal St. Louis the nomination of candidates whose election will mean the speedy repeal of the infamous and ruinous democratic tariff and the substitution therefor of one based on the principles of the McKinley act, for the protection of our domestic industries, the promotion of reciprocal trade with other countries and the procurement of abundant revenues, as far as is possible, at the expense of foreigners who market at the expense of foreigners who market their merchandise in competition with our own productions; the enactment of currency laws that will provide a circulating medium in gold, silver and paper, which will always be interchangeable at its face value, because each and every dollar of it is of the same purchasing power as a gold dollar; liberal appropriations for an adequate navy and coast and harbor defenses and internal improvement; fair and genernight and this morning, and the fact that and interral improvement; fair and gener-McKinley had many supporters in the conpolicy characterized by sturdy American-ism, including the assertion of the Monroe doctrine, and the moral and material support of the Cuban pairiots, if they have not already achieved their independence, and an immediate return to all the policies in which the republican party has so successfully illustrated the scurdness of United States principles, and to the methods by which it has demonstrated its ability to ap-

ply those principles in the administration of the government. of the government.

"We recognize as most conspicuous among such candidates New England's noble and illustrious son, Mr. Thos. B. Reed of Maine, and that pure and able statesman and champion of protection, Mr. William McKinley of Ohio.

"We will give the electoral vote of New "We will give the electoral vote of New "The state of New William McKinley of Ohio."

Ham Mckiniey of Ohio,
"We will give the electoral vote of New
Hampshire to any nominee who worthily
represents the party, but we prefer one of
these because either is in himself a platform."

### Platform Unanimously Adopted.

There was a slight stir in the even current of the proceedings when Col. Frank W. Rollins of Concord offered a substitute financial plank, identical with that adopted by the Massachusetts convention last week as an amendment to the resolutions, but Chairman Putney, Senater Gallinger and others opposed the proposition, and the amendment was lost by an overwhelming viva voce vote.

The adoption of the platform as presented by the committee was made unanimous.

Adjournment followed the adoption of

# A NEW POLITICAL ORDER

The Patriotic Sons of America Have Headquarters in This City.

The latest thing in the way of a secret political organization was organized in this city about a month ago and is now said to be spreading over the country. Its organization has been conducted so secretly that nothing was known of it until a Star reporter came into possession of some facts

The membership is not made up of men of prominence in the political world, but of what is called "the industrial classes"followers of Coxey's ideas.

The order is known as"The Patriotic Sons of America"-different from Harvey's "Patriots of America." The founder of this new organization is a Dr. Marion, the manufacturer of a patent medicifie. He is from the south, and during greenback days was a leader in the greenback agitation in Georgia. He claims to be a direct descend-ant of Gen. Marion. His headquarters are in Arthur place, which runs back of the Malthy building.

# Purposes of the Order.

The members of the order really consider themselves patriots, notwithstanding they hope to be well paid for their alleged patriotic services. The organization may have been-and probably was-gotten up for the selfish ends of certain men, but, anyhow, it is working on the feelings of that class of men who followed Coxey to Washington. Besides the president, the order has 1,500 vice presidents. These officers are the organizers, and they have been appointed in every state. It is the duty of the vice presidents to organize lodges and secure sig-natures to a "petition and protest."

The petition will set forth to Congress that there is no money in this country and hat the workingmen are every day getting circulation is less than \$20, when it ought to be \$50. It will go on to ask Congress to pass a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Freasury to issue \$2,000,000,000 of greenbullion in the treasury and to grant free coinage to everything and everybody.

The protest will allege that the

taries of the Treasury, aided and abetted by the Presidents, have for years deliberately taken piles of greenbacks and turned them to keep them from circulating and to make the people poorer.

It is proposed to get 5,000,000 signatures

to the petition to Congress. The members of the order say that Congress could not resist such a large number of the people of the country. If it did so, the members say, there would be another invasion of Washington by a gigantic army of men, a hundred times larger than that of Coxey.

# To Distribute the Money.

The plan for distributing the money which Congress will be asked to authorize is the most novel ever proposed by any financial Napoleon. The money is to be divided among the members of the orer, and those who were not patriotic enough to become members will be shared out. The president gives to each vice presi dent an order or check on the secretary of the treasury for \$10,000 in payment of his services. As stated, there are 1,500 vice presidents. Each man who becomes a member of the order, and is not an officer, is given a check for \$300. These checks or orders are to be ordered paid by Congress when it passes the bill authorizing the issue of the billions of greenbacks and the coinage of all silver and gold.

Readers of The Star may be disposed to look with doubt upon the existence of such an order, but it has headquarters in Washington, all the same. A Star reporter has seen some of the printed orders, by which the patriots hope to become rich. He has seen the \$10,000 checks issued to vice pres Maj. Bergland Retired.

Maj. Eric Bergland, corps of engineers was placed on the retired list of the army on his own application, under the thirty years' service clause. He is a native of Sweden. He served throughout the war as an officer of Illinois volunteers. He subagricultural committee in the House, together with Dr. Dabney and Secretary Morton, constituted the board of award.

Lieut. Nicolson Retired.

Lieut. John O. Nicolson of the navy has placed on the retired list today because of disabilities.

upon the near approach of an opportunity to rescue their country from the misrule and graduated number one in the class of July, 1865. He has but recently reached the grade of major. His last service was as engineer of the fifth and dixth light enterprises, destroyed much of the value of their property, deprived them of profitable employment and spread among them discretely entered the misrule to rescue their country from the misrule to rescue their productive industries and commercial enterprises, destroyed much of the value of their property, deprived them of profitable employment and spread among them discretely entered the misrule to rescue their country from the misrule to rescue their productive industries and commercial enterprises, destroyed much of the value of the grade of major. His last service was as engineer of the fifth and dixth light enterprises, destroyed much of the value of the grade of major. His last service was as engineer of the fifth and exist light enterprises, destroyed much of the value of the grade of major. His last service was as engineer of the fifth and exist light enterprises.

# THE DU PONT CASE

Senator George Argues Against His Right to His Seat.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL IN THE HOUSE

The Silver Men and Manufacturers' Conference Referred To.

NO INCREASE FOR DUFFIELD

The Senate, after brief attention to routine business today, proceeded to the consideration of the Du Pont election case, and Mr. George (Miss.) was recognized for a speech in opposition to the claims of Mr. Du Pent for a seat in the Senate from Del-It was mainly a legal argument on the

uestion at issue.

Mr. George centended that the rigid separation of the three branches of government—legislative, executive and judicial—was the dictum of Montesque, but that Madison and other American statesmen did not accept it. He showed that in many states governors acted as surrogates or judges, and in some the upper branch of the legislature was made a judicial body. From this Mr. George argued that Gov. Watson of Delaware had a right to vote as senstor in the state senate. It is on this senator in the state senate. It is on this point that the claim of Mr. Du Pont hinges.

#### Other Services Cited.

In support of his position Mr. George cited the service of Mr. Justice Brewer on the Venezuela commission; that of Senator Morgan and Justice Harlan on the Bering sea court of arbitration, and that of Senators Allison and Jones on the international

monetary conference, as instances of the interchangeability of legislative, executive and judicial functions.

Speaking of Mr. Mitchell's presentation of the case Mr. George declared that Mr. Mitchell's speech had been excellent in all respects but one; it was entirely devoid of constitutional reasoning. He said he hoped to convince even the Senator from Oregon of the falsity of his position before conof the falsity of his position before con-cluding. He said in reply to a question that he considered that Mr. Watson held the office of governor by virtue of his posi-tion as speaker of the senate.

#### THE HOUSE.

Some preliminary routine business preceded the resumption of the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill in the House today. Several resolutions presented by Mr. Hcoker, chairman of the rivers and harbors committee, were adopted, as follows: To direct the Secretary of War to submit estimates for the improvement, to the depth of thirty feet, at mean low water, of Pertland harbor, Maine; to direct the Secetary of War to submit estimates for channel 400 feet wide through Providence river and Narragansett bay, and to authorize the expenditure of \$20,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the cascades of the Columbia river for the construction of protecting walls necessary to the opening of the canal to navigation.

ments to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, and agreed to a con-ference. Messrs. Bingham (Pa.), McCall (Tenn.) and Dockery (Mo.) were appointed enferees. The consideration of the sundry

# civil bill was then resumed.

Freezing Out Prof. Mendenhall. During the consideration of the items under the head of "coast and geodetic survey," Mr. Cannon took occasion to criticise sharply the administration for "freezing out" Prof. T. C. Mendenhall, the predecessor of Gen. Duffield, the present superintendent. He described Prof. Mendenhall as the most competent man who ever had presided as superintendent, and a man whose scientific attainments were recognized all over the intendent as a "new discovery," but said he did not desire to reflect in any way on his competency or ability. The appropriation for field work on the Atlantic coast was in creased \$6,000, on motion of Mr. Miles (Md.)

# Silver Men Aroused.

Mr. Adams (Pa.) took advantage of the latitude allowed in debate on appropriation bills to arouse the ire of the silver republicans from the west by bringing up the question of the current reports about the Washington conference between several of the silver republicans and some Philadelof a formal meeting of the manufacturers of that city last night. He referred to the false and misleading reports in the papers of an alleged compact between the free silver republicans and the manufacturers, by which, he said, it was even proposed to yield the great doctrine of protection. He western states (South Dakota) had only a few days ago rebuked her Senator by de-claring for protection and sound money. Last night, he said, the Manufacturers' passage of strong resolutions denouncing and repudiating this alleged compact. H had the resolutions read at the desk.
Mr. Hartman (Mont.) and Mr. Allen (Utah), both free silver men, replied indig-

#### nantly to Mr. Adams. Mr. Hartman's Statement.

Mr. Hartman (Mont.) said he was glad of an opportunity to say on the floor what should have been said several days ago. He agreed that the reports printed broadcast by the press regarding the so-called Washington conference had been false and misleading. But the silver men were in no wise responsible for those false reports. The plain truth was that some manufac-turers of Philadelphia had requested a conference. The invitation had accepted, and twenty-eight man manufac turers had some over from Philadelphia and a three hours' consultation was had. The report of that meeting had been pre pared by Senators Mantle, Carter, Cannon, Dubois and himself. It was absolutely true. There was no suggestion of an agreement. In fact, it was distinctly stated that no conclusions nad been reached "But," said he, indignantly, "for the pur-pose of breaking down and villifying the republicans who had the hardihood to stand up for silver the gold press de-nounced us. No more willful falsehood and slander was ever circulated in the public press. They coined a lie and attempted to orce it down our throats.' Mr. Allen supported what Mr. Hartman had said, and declared that a cause that had to be bolstered up by such methods

as the gold men pursued, must be inherently bad. Mr. Stone's Amendment Defented. The desate then recurred to the coast and geodetic survey items. Mr. C. W. Stone (Pa.) moved to restore the salary of the superintendent to \$6,000, and in closing repelled the insinuations as to Gen. Duffield.

vice in the Mexican and civil wars, and his brilliant record as an engineer. The amend-Landed Her Cargo in Cuba.

The Treasury Department has eviden tending to show that the steamship "Com modore," which recently cleared from the

# How to Get the Marlboro' Rai'way Into

the District.

Senator Gorman's Amendment-The Eckington's Effort to Use Compressed Air Motors.

Senator Gorman today introduced a bill in the Senate proposing certain amend-ments to the charter of the Washington and Marlboro' Railroad Company. The amendments are in the form of a new section to take the place of the second paragraph of the charter, and outlines a new route into the District and the city. This route begins on the southeast boundary line of the District, where the line of the railway shall enter the District from the state of Maryland, and will run thence by the Suitland road, Bowen road and Branch avenue, or by such other practicable route as the Commissioners may approve, to connect with Pennsylvania avenue extended; thence by that avenue to and across the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad on Railroad avenue, thence along that avenue to Naylor

road, to the Anacostia river. The read is to be carried across the river by a steel or iron truss bridge, built by the company on masonry piers that are to rest parallel with the direction of the current. The plans of the bridge are to be approved, in writing, by the Secretary of War. If at any time it shall be determined by the Secretary that a draw span in such bridge is needed by the interests of navigation, then the company shall place such a span over the river channel in the bridge or the bridge shall be other. place such a span over the river channel in the bridge, or the bridge shall be otherwise altered in accordance with plans approved by the Secretary. When the tracks are once on this side of the river they shall be carried across the Baltimore and Potomac railroad at such height and in such marner as not to interfere with the use of the latter tracks, and shall then go to 15th street east, thence north on 15th street to Florida avenue, thence to 7th street west.

When the proposed extension of Penn-sylvania avenue shall have been completed to the Bowen road, then the route of the Washington and Mariboro' road may be extended from the intersection of Branch avenue to the Bowen road by Pennsylvania. avenue, and by such further practicable reute as may be approved by the Commissioners to the boundary line of the District at or near the Suitland road. But such extension shall be made within one year after the opening of Pennsydvania avenue. There is another branch provided along

Minnesota avenue to Harrison street.

The presentation of the amendment by Senator Gorman practically makes the proposed Marlboro' road a direct competitor with the East Washington Heights road for the privilege of connecting the territory near Overlook lan with the city, although this road seeks primarily to connect Marlboro' and that vicinity with nect Marlboro' and that vicinity with The bill incorporating the East Washington Heights Company has been ordered to a favorable report by the Senate committee, and is in a position to be passed by the Schate at any time. The Wash-ington and Marlboro's road already has a

### charter, but cannot well get into the city under its previsions The amendments pro-posed by Mr. Gorman were this morning referred to the District committee. EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.

Pardons Granted to Several Convicts by the President. The President today granted pardons in the cases of George H. Heatley, W. J. Gleason and E. H. Brockway, convicted of perjury in Tennessee; O. W. Bradley, convicted in Iowa of counterfeiting: Clarence Meyer, sentenced in November, 1833, to five years in the District of Columbia reform school for forging a money order in Alabama; G. W. P. Fowler, convicted in Utah of adultery, and Peter W. Crawford, con-

victed in Mississippi of violating pension Heatley, Brockway and Gleason were denied a pardon on November 5, 1804, in his present indorsement, the President says the convicts have been sufficiently punished and are entitled to sympathy The pardors are granted on condition that each convict report to the district attorney each convict report to the district attorney for the eastern district of Tennessee as to their place of residence annually for five years at the beginning of each year, and that they respond to any process for them to appear as witnesses against one Howard.

# TREATIES WITH THE HOVAS.

Some Action by This Government Will Soon Be Called For. While it cannot be learned that the Uni-

ted States has actually joined with Great Britain in representations to France respecting the setting aside by the latter of the treaties of commerce and amity that have existed between them and the Hova government of Madagascar, it is believed that the matter is rapidly assuming a phase that will soon call for some action by our government. Like Great Britain. the United States has a treaty with the Hova government that guarantees to our citizens privileges equal to those accorded any other nation. This means for one thing that no greater duties shall be imposed on goods imported into Madagascar from the United States than from any other country. It is the purpose of the French government to remove this equality and reserve special privileges for French merchants. As the trade of the United States with Madagascar is really of large importance, this is a matter that concerns

our exporters very deeply. The government of France has notified assumption of control over the foreign relations of Madagascar these treatles fall. If France has annexed Madagascar or made it a French colony, then our gov-ernment, it is admitted, must admit her right to abrogate the treaties in this fashion, but it is not certain that the present anomalous status of the French on the island can be regarded as sufficient to warrant the assumption of any such right, and it may be that before out government will admit it there must be a much more ex-plicit definition of the exact scope of French authority in Madagascar and a clear assumption of the responsibility for the government of the island.

#### Capt. Reed's Assignment. The officials of the Navy Department are

now considering the assignment to the command of a ship of Captain Allan V. Reed, at present commandant of the Portsmouth. N. H., navy yard, whose promotion to the grade of commodore is subject to a year's probationary trial. By virtue of his position at the head of the list of captains he is entitled to the command of one of the finest ships in the navy, and it is therefore possible that he may be assigned to the Oregon or the Massachusetts, battle ships of the class of the Indiana. diana. One of the conditions of his pro-motion to the grade of commodore is that He referred to Gen. Duffield's gallant ser-vice in the Mexican and civil wars, and his mand of a ship in active service.

#### Acts Approved. The President has approved the act to

grant condemned cannon and cannon halls to the thirteenth and forty-third separative companies. National Guard of New York. The act authorizing the St. Louis, Oklahoma and Southern Railway Company to conammunition, did not lose her cargo in a
storm at sea, as reported by her captain,
but landed it on the coast of Cuba.

The act authorizing the St. Louis, Okiahoma
and Southern Railway Company to construct a railway through the Indian territory and Oklahoma, became a law today
without the President's signature.

# DISTRICT IN CONGRESS GOOD FEELING THERE

If you want today's

news today you can find

it only in The Star.

Democrats and Republicans at Annapelis Exchange Compliments.

SPEAKER MUDD WAS EULOGIZED

Events of the Closing of the Ses-

sion.

PARTY PLEDGES WERE KEPT

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 31.-The closing hours of the general assembly early this morning were marked by the usual scenes of noise and confusion, but contrary to the general rule, there was no drunkenness or rioting, and the speaker's gavel fell on a crowd full of good nature

and kind feeling. In fact, the whole affair terminated in a sort of love feast, in which democrats and republicans alike took part, and of which Speaker Mudd was the central figure. Speeches were made by the leading democratic members, eulogizing Mr. Mudd for bis fairness and impartiality in the treatment he accorded the democratic minority, and the republicans rejoined by evlogizing the democrats for their action during the entire session. The most noticeable feature of this session, as far as the House was concerned, was the almost entire absence of partisanship in the debates and in the consideration of all important measures. Speaker Mudd has won the praise of his political opponents for the way in which he treated them, and the fact that he broke all records by giving the minority at least two representatives on all the important committees has caused much favor-able comment, for it was not expected.

### Reviewing the Session.

The session just closed has been economical in every respect, and the legislation enacted will redound greatly to the credit of the republican party. Every pledge made at the Cambridge convention has been kept in some form, and the laws passed are in accord with those piedges. The assessment bill, which was approved by the governor after midnight, the new election law, the submission to the people

of a constitutional amendment providing for civil service reform, as well as the general legislation, are all conservative in character, and will no doubt be beneficial to the entire people. The absence of partisanship, the absence of a "boodling" lobby, the failure of almost all the so-called "bocdle bills," mark the session just closed as one of the best, in many years, and the party in power can go before the people with an untarnished record so far as Annapolis is concerned. Democratic members concede this, and in speeches made last night after the ses-

#### sion had closed the democratic leaders practically stated the above facts. Mr. Laird's Rejection.

The rejection of Mr. Philip D. Laird as land commissioner was not a surprise. Senator Talbott of Montgomery county was aided by six other democratic senators in the fight against Mr. Laird, and five republicans joined with the seven democrats

and secured Mr. Laird's rejection. Mr. W. O. Mitchell of Dorchester county was given the place, and was promptly onfirmed by the senate. The other appointees of Gov. Lowndes, which have been held up for several weeks, were also confirmed by the senate before

# the final adjournment early this morning.

Election Law. The best bill passed was the new bi-partisan election law, prepared by the Reform League of Baltimore city. It is conceded on all hands that this is one of the best election laws ever enacted in any state. Efforts have been made from session to session in years past to secure the passage of a good election law, but have heretofore failed. The republicans promised to do this act and they have fulfilled their promise.

Anne Arundel Democrats. The democrats of Anne Arundel held a mass meeting at the court house today and nominated Dr. George Wells for clerk of the circuit court and Messrs. Grafton Duvall and Galloway Cheston for judges of the orphans' court, the places declared vacant by the house of delegates. The meeting was largely attended and very enthusi-astic. Mr. Nicholas A. Green was elected

#### chairman of the meeting and Mr. Brunes CAPT. CAMPBELL'S STORY.

He Narrates the Circumstances of the Firing on the Todd.

NEW YORK, March 31 .- A dispatch to the World from Kingston, Jamaica, says: The American scheoner, William Todd, lay becalmed six miles south of the Isle of Pines, her captain reports to United States Consul Eckford, when she was fired on by Spanish gurboats.

first realize the importance of the incident, and only reported the outrage when the consul drew the facts out of him by inquiries regarding his voyage. Then he stated that his vessel was fired

Capt. Campbell, her master, did not at

en March 16, in latitude 21.12, longitude 82.42. First a blank cartridge was fired. Then came three solid shot, while the American flag was being hoisted.

Two Spanish gunboats were engaged in The Todd was searched by armed men from the warships, being held two hours for the purpose. As previously cabled to the World, the schooner had nothing contraband abourd, nothing but a clearly legal cargo, and

#### when the Spanish commanders themselves of it she was released. BESSIE RECIPS MURDER.

Beginning the Coroner's Inquest at May's Landing.

MAY'S LANDING, N. J., March 31 .- The coroner's inquest into the death of Mrs Elizabeth Rech, who was brutally murdered at her home, Estelleville, began this afternoon.

Prosecutor Perry inspected the interior of the house in which the murdered woman lived this morning, and says ne secured series eral papers that have an important bearing on the case.

John Rech, the husband, is still locked up in Philadelphia awaiting the arrival of lived this morning, and says he secured sev-

requisition papers. It is expected that he will be brought to the county jail here to-

#### Promotion Papers Approved. The President has approved the papers

for the promotion of the following named officers of the navy: Lieuts. Thomas Snowden and Robert F. Lopez; Engineers Chester M. Knepper, Clarence S. Williams, William G. Miller and Joshua Strauss; Sur-geon Robert A. Marmion; Passed Assis ant Paymaster Charles S. Williams and As-sistant Paymaster Walter L. Wilson.